

DATE 3-18-77
MOROFILED
K. H. S.

FARMER'S HOME JOURNAL



A RECORD OF AGRICULTURE, LIVE STOCK, HORTICULTURE, BOTANY, AND THE KINDRED ARTS AND SCIENCES.

\$2 per year, in Advance.

Agriculture is the most Healthful, most Useful, and most Noble Employment of Man.—Washington.

Established 1865.

Volume XXVII.

LOUISVILLE, THURSDAY, MARCH 20, 1879.

Number 12

AGRICULTURAL.

SEEDS.

Frequent complaints are made that seeds do not germinate, and dealers in them are found fault with, when, very generally, the fault lies in the improper manner in which people plant them.

Many take no heed of the condition of the soil or of the depth at which the seed should be planted. The temperature and moisture also have a controlling influence. The temperature of germination in degrees Fahrenheit of the following seeds is:

Seeds—	Lowest.	Highest.	Most Rapid.
Wheat.....	41	104	84
Barley.....	41	104	84
Pea.....	44	102	84
Corn.....	48	115	93
Bean.....	39	111	79
Squash.....	54	115	93

Air-dried seeds will imbibe water of absorption completely in from 48 to 72 hours, in the following percentage: Mustard, 8; millet, 25; corn, 44; wheat, 45; buckwheat, 47; barley, 49; turnips, 51; rye, 58; oats, 60; hemp, 60; kidney beans, 96; horse beans, 104; pea, 107; clover, 118; beets, 121; white clover, 127.

The great difference in the amount of water absorbed by mustard and clover seed is worthy of notice. The failure of clover seed to catch frequently arises from sowing it at a time of insufficient moisture, and can be obviated by first soaking the seed, to supply the necessary humidity.

Millet generally secures a good catch even in dry, hot weather, as a small amount of moisture answers for that seed. Soaking seed in plain water, however, entails certain disadvantages. If we examined the water in which the seed is soaking, we find that it soon becomes brown. It has, therefore, dissolved some substances from the seeds—has actually macerated them. If we pour off this brown water and let it stand exposed to heat, it soon gives off the smell of ammonia, proving that it has soaked out nitrogenous matter, which nature has evidently stored in the seed for the nourishment of the young germ.

This seems to prove at least that this substance is readily soluble. Moreover, the young plant from seed that has been soaked in water will be correspondingly weaker and of a paler color than that from seed not subjected to this ordeal, and the longer the action of the water has continued the more evidently will this be the case. Another objection lies in the fact that seeds soaked in water very quickly dry, and the evaporation of the water leaves them dry than before. Such seeds, therefore, frequently perish in dry soil, or during a continuation of warm weather.

The evils that result from soaking seeds in pure water may, however, be easily avoided by soaking them in a solution of chemical salts of a fertilizing nature. In consequence of the quantity of salts the solution contains, it can dissolve but little from the seeds, while on the contrary it completely impregnates them with its fertilizing ingredients, so that the young plants from seeds so treated appear decidedly stronger and darker in color. Moreover, the seeds are not liable to dry up after having been steeped in this way, but in consequence of the hygroscopic properties of the saline substances which they contain, they always continue moist.

Manuring the seed by means of steeping is of great importance; it not only increases the number of seeds in the growing plant, but also a most remarkable difference in the proportion of glutin they contain; that it produces a decidedly quicker and stronger growth of the young plant in the first fourteen days is certain, as it supplies it directly with the nutritive substances which are

required for its vigorous development at the time it is just beginning to grow, and while its organs are yet unfit to seek nutriment over a wide range of soil. The vigorous development of the plant while young is, moreover, a sure guarantee of its full perfection and ultimate ripening. To apply manure directly to the seeds in this way preserves them from squirrels, mice, birds and worms, as they are impregnated with substances repugnant to them, and it is also a protection from rust and blight; it is a quicker, cheaper, more efficacious and less laborious method of fertilizing them than to place compost in the hills or drills, and moreover the seed seeds then get none of the fertilizers which they share with the good seeds when composts are used.

Manure for land, except coarse barn yard manure, should be spread broadcast and harrowed in, thus enriching all the soil. The roots there have a larger area on which to feed, as they will spread themselves out if properly started, and the soil all around them is in proper condition to nourish them. The Chinese are adepts in the art of agriculture, and their seeds are manured before planting them. It is hoped this brief article will call the attention of its readers to the subject of which it treats; and if it effects only this object, good will grow out of it. The adoption of the plan it advocates will largely increase the crops of the country at a trifling expense for fertilizers, and the saving in seed will more than counterbalance this increased outlay; for when seeds are steeped in the manure here recommended, a bushel of wheat will be sufficient where a bushel and a half are required when not subjected to such treatment. This opinion is not a mere matter of theory, but the result of actual experiments, conducted on a large and small scale, in the field and in the house, and confirmed by the experience of many others.—*Andrew H. Ward, Bridgewater, Mass.*

WHEAT IN ENGLAND.

The *Agricultural Economist* of London, in urging the farmers of England to sow barley instead of wheat, says:

"Consequently large breadths that were intended to be planted with wheat remain unsown. If they are wise they will sow these to barley and not think of putting in a large season of spring wheat, there being so many chances against the latter succeeding well on strong land. At all events barley is likely to prove far more remunerative with the prices of wheat so low."

"The fact is worthy of being noted that the general averages in the *Official Gazette* showed the price of that grain a fortnight since at a lower figure than it has been known to be within the memory of the present generation. There have been two previous instances of the markets drooping to a somewhat similar low standard, namely, in 1835, when two or three successive abundant seasons caused cheapness, and from 1848 to 1852, on the commencement of the free trade era.

"Probably the price will get up again by and by from some cause, but wheat can be sent hither from America much cheaper than it can be produced at home, and nothing but war will probably ever bring our markets up again to the standard which the generality of English farmers consider a remunerative one to grow wheat at. The only safe conclusion to adopt under present circumstances is that barley growing should be extended where practicable, and the breadths of wheat diminished rather than increased."

Widows above fifty can not marry in Portugal. The law is designed as a protection for aged and innocent bachelors.

SOIL FERTILIZERS.

Below will be found an article under this heading from a Paris correspondent. Although rather Frenchy in style, it is interesting in showing to what an extent the French people utilize everything, and allow nothing to waste. They appreciate the use of fertilizers; and as we, too, will have to come to their use to restore our wasted lands, it is well enough to study how to save our offal and refuse matters, and turn them into fertilizers. The street scrapings in Paris are sold for a large sum annually:

SOIL FERTILIZERS.

"No doubt it is very laudable to extract phosphates from the bowels of the earth; to import guano from South America and Australia; nitrate of soda from Chili, and fish guano from Scandinavia. Not less important is the economic utilization of the detritus of public markets. In Paris, cesspool matters afford annually 7,000 tons of *poudrette*, and 3,000 tons of ammoniacal salts. At Amen's, fecal matters, instead of charcoal for the base of its *poudrette* has the chopped refuse of flax and hemp, velvet clippings, brewers' refuse, straw, wool and leather waste; this mixture, when enriched with as irritative phosphate, etc., as the debris of slaughter houses have been in much request in France; a dead animal ever enhanced the urine tank or the manure heap. But industry entered the list, and by its aid the utilization of blood, flesh, horns, hoofs, hair, skins, etc., has become a specialty in Fraace. The firm of Bourgeois, for example, contracts for the blood of the chief slaughter houses in this country, amounting to 13,000,000 of quarts annually, which employ 260 persons to work up into marketable products. The blood is dried by three processes, contains thirteen per cent. of nitrogen, and is mixed with superphosphates in various proportions. Another company forms the intestines, etc., of the killed beasts, and when manipulated this detritus is sold in three classes. The average number of animals daily killed in the city abattoirs is 700 oxen, 150 cows, 30 bulls, 400 calves, 6,000 sheep, and 500 pigs."

MATERIALS FOR FERTILIZERS.

"But as horns, hoofs, hair, skins, leather, etc., require two or three years to decompose in the soil, their reduction to a pulverulent form is indispensable; hence torrefaction is resorted to. The preparation of bones has many various methods of application, but none particularly new. On the west coast of France, sardine, tunny, mackerel, etc., refuse, with sea plants, are cooked, after being previously drained, in large boilers; then pressed into cakes while hot, and ultimately dried and ground.

The peculiarity about guano consists in its now being rarely employed otherwise than in a dissolved state, thus permitting of a fixed rate of nitrogen, 12 per cent. generally, to be obtained. Of late years much of the Peruvian guano imported had not more than 2 or 3 per cent. of *azote*, and the farmer was invited to pay a uniform price all the same by the Peruvian government. France does not manufacture either dissolved or pulverized guano, but supplies her demands from England and Germany. Farmers habituated to employ only farmyard manure, guano, etc., viewed with suspicion the use of chemical manures. The honor of destroying their prejudices under this head reverts to M. Georges Ville, only he rode his hobby to death by prescribing doses of chemical fertilizers, compounded on the data of the ashes of cultivated plants, to restore the salts carried away, just as it were certain of the conditions of a soil's fertility.

"Strange, not a manufacturer prepares artificial manures for the general market on M. Ville's principles. It was

only in 1860 that Norway commenced to utilize the refuse of her herring, cod and mackerel fisheries, etc., having by pressure and steam, succeeded in depriving the refuse of the oil and glue, which proved insurmountable obstacles to the dissolution in the soil of the phosphates and azotized matters. Fish guano is now prepared along seacoasts in every part of the world; on an average it contains 667 per cent. of organic nitrogen—rendering in this form the action of the manure more slow, certain and generally useful—and 16 per cent. of phosphoric acid—but not in a state immediately soluble; hence the difference between it and ordinary guano, and the practical lesson, that it ought not to be employed as a top dresser but harrowed into the soil before the sowings."

THE PEANUT.

Those of our readers who may desire to try the peanut as a money crop for the first time should engage from one bushel to a bushel and a half of seed for each acre they intend to cultivate, taking care to procure them of a reliable man who dug his seed peas before the frost killed the vines, and who is sure they did not go through a heat in the shock when curing.

Good seed peanuts should be free from mildew, the kernels should be well filled and plump, and the germ (on splitting the pea) should look fresh and vigorous, and show no signs of darkness and decay. Rows three and a half feet apart, plants 18 to 20 inches apart in the rows (some plant nearer), will require about a bushel of seed in the shell to plant an acre of land, if but one pea is planted in each hill; but more will doubtless be needed for re-planting.

A bushel will shell out about a peck of kernels, and the shelling must be carefully done by hand so as not to bruise or split the pea; and the shelling, we think, had better be deferred till near the time of planting, which is from the 20th of April to the last of May.

Having obtained or engaged your seed, select suitable piece of land for the site of future crop. A dry, sandy soil of a gray or light color, and not at all adhesive, suits them best, and it should be free from any matter of a vegetable or argillaceous character that will give a dark or unfavorable color to the hull of the young peas. The color of the peanuts has much to do with the price they will command in the market.

A dry sandy loam makes the brightest peas. The land must be clear of weeds and grass, such as was in corn or some neatly cultivated crop last year. Corn or cotton stalks on the land must be heaped and burned, stubble and all. Land of good fertility—such as will make from five to eight barrels of corn to the acre—should be selected; and it is essential that it contain a good percentage of lime, or the peas will be "pops"—that is, minus the kernel.

A third of a ton of lime to the acre, placed in the drill over which the peas are grown, generally insures a good crop without other fertilizers. Omit plowing the land until near the time to plant the crop, unless it is about to get too great a growth of weeds upon it before then. Avoid the use of stable, farmen, or compost manure on the land this year, as these will generally stimulate the growth of weeds and grass and cause a great deal of needless trouble.

Such manures should have been applied to the corn or other crop last year, or better, several years before. Use only the concentrated fertilizers, which must be applied in the drill.—*Rural Messenger, Virginia.*

UNION BEEKEEPERS' MEETING.

Editor Farmers' Home Journal:

The Union Beekeepers' Association will meet at this place at 9 o'clock A. M., April 3, the day after the meeting of the Kentucky Woolgrowers' Association. Would be glad to have you present and as many ladies and gentlemen as will favor us with their company. We will have a basket dinner. Mr. Newman, of Chicago, was invited, but he will not come to Kentucky until May—we are too soon for him. L. E. Brown, President, Eminence, Ky., March 17.

TEXAS PLANTING.

Editor Farmers' Home Journal:

Our wheat crop here looks finely. We are pretty well through planting corn, and are plowing for cotton. North Texas is a delightful country, and a most excellent one in the bargain.

W. L.

HUTCHINS, DALLAS CO., TEXAS, March 12.

KENTUCKY BLUEGRASS LANDS.

The following summary of land sales for one week, the details of which were reported in the *FARMERS' HOME JOURNAL* of March 6, indicates, as was to be expected from their wonderful fertility, that the Bluegrass lands of Kentucky are rapidly recovering from their temporary depression in value. The list is, of course, only a partial report of the actual transactions of the week:

Counties—	Amount
Montgomery, 212 acres at \$47.17.....	\$10,000
Clark, 600 acres at \$50.10.....	30,000
Clark, 103 acres at \$57.75.....	5,948
Fayette, 200 acres at \$65.....	13,000
Scott, 50 acres at \$50.....	2,500
Woodford, 250 acres at \$56.....	14,000
Shelby, 210 acres at \$55.20.....	13,218
Shelby, 200 acres at \$60.....	12,000
Madison, 600 acres at \$80.....	48,000
Madison, 200 acres at \$75.....	15,000
Madison, 212 acres at \$50.....	10,600
Madison, 350 acres at \$55.....	29,950
Madison, 130 acres at \$123.10.....	16,000
Total acres, 3,347.....	\$219,466
Average of sales per acre.....	65.57

These were mostly forced sales made at public auction on county court day.

THE AGRICULTURIST.—No man is so high as to be independent of the success of this great interest; no man is so slow as not to be affected by its prosperity or decline. Agriculture feeds us; to a great degree it clothes us; without it we could not have manufactures, and we should not have commerce. These all stand together, but they stand together like pillars in a cluster, the largest in the center, and that largest is agriculture. We live in a country of small farms and freehold tenements; a country in which men cultivate with their own fee simple acres, drawing not only their subsistence, but also their spirit of independence and manly freedom, from the ground they plow. They are at once its owners, cultivators and defenders. The cultivation of the earth is the most important labor of men. Man may be civilized, in some degree, without great progress in manufactures, and with little commerce with his distant neighbors; but without cultivation of the earth he is, in all countries, a savage. When tillage begins, other arts follow. The farmers, therefore, are the founders of human civilization.—*Daniel Webster.*

GOOD WORK.—Last Friday was the best hemp day of the season. Oliver Brown broke for James Morris 487 lbs. He is the same hand who broke for Robert Wallace last year 508 lbs in one day. W. A. Moore had twelve hands who broke 3,425 pounds, the best of whom were Sanders Carr 488, Elijah James 400, Steve Lee 460, and Bev. James 389. J. Y. Kinkead had five boys—Steve, Lloyd, Vince, Zach and Llewellyn Straus—from the age of 15 to 25 years, who broke 1,400 lbs.—*Midway Clipper.*

FIVE hundred agricultural laborers left the county of Kent, England, a few days ago, bound for South Australia.

FARMERS' HOME JOURNAL

A Record of Agriculture, Live Stock, Horticulture, Botany, and the Kindred Arts and Sciences.

IS PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, AT

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

NO. 15, COURIER-JOURNAL BUILDING.

I. B. NALL, Editor and Manager.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One copy on year \$2.00
Two copies one year 3.50
Five copies (new subscribers or renewals) 7.50

Any one in renewing, who sends a new name, can do so at \$3.50 for the two subscriptions one year.

Where currency is not at hand, persons in remit can send postage stamps in small amounts.

We prepay postage on all papers sent to subscribers.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Advertisements will be inserted in the regular advertising columns of the FARMERS' HOME JOURNAL at the following rates:

One inch, one time \$1.80
One inch, four times 5.00
One inch, three months 10.00
One inch, six months 18.00
One inch, twelve months 25.00

Authorized advertising agents will be allowed a commission of 25 per cent. on all orders coming through their hands.

Advertisements will not be given special position in this paper.

THURSDAY, MARCH 20, 1879.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

The subscription price of the Farmers' Home Journal is reduced to \$1.50 per year until the 1st day of April, 1879. Subscribers in arrears can RENEW at the same rate.

The Senate has a Democratic majority for the first time since 1860.

A FARMER has Toulouse (two loose) geese, and his neighbors are thinking of having them caught up and confined

Mrs. BOWMAN, wife of Hon. C. E. Bowman, Commissioner of Agriculture of Kentucky, died at her home in Danville March 13.

HURRY up the renewals. We request that every subscriber whose time has expired will renew by or before the 1st day of April.

FOR STATE OFFICERS.—Instructed vote: For Governor, Blackburn 539; Underwood 190, Jones 190; for Auditor, Hewitt 452, Smith 325.

MR. J. S. HAWTHORNE is agent for the FARMERS' HOME JOURNAL at Princeton, Ky., and is authorized to receive and receipt for subscriptions.

CAPT. W. T. BECKHAM, of Shelby county, died on the 12th inst., in Shelbyville. He was all his life an active business man, and accumulated a large estate by farming and dealing in stock.

AN ENGLISH farmer sued a guano merchant who sold him guano that an analysis proved contained but 5 per cent. of ammonia, when he guaranteed it should contain 10 per cent. The farmer recovered the difference in value. So much for the analysis.

BETTING ON ELECTIONS.—The Court of Appeals of Kentucky has just decided a case involving \$15,000 won by Messrs. Avery, Selvage and others, of this city, on the election three years ago for mayor. The decision was in favor of the Commonwealth, and it is now definitely settled that all money bet on elections is forfeited to the State.

THE AMERICAN minister to England has protested against the scheduling of the United States ports under the disease act. He claims that the cattle being shipped from this country are from the West and Northwest, where there is no disease of any kind, and that there has never been a single case of pleuro-pneumonia among animals arriving from the United States.

A TERRIBLE DISASTER.—Szegedin, a city of Austrian-Hungary, was overflowed by a flood last week, and out of about 10,000 houses 9,700 were swept away. The loss of life was great, and the fleeing people are camped in the country around. It is supposed that 2,000 persons were drowned: 16,000 horses and cattle and 90,000 sheep have perished.

A LINE FROM MR. COPELAND.—Mr. J. M. Copeland, of Logan county, to whom we recently awarded a premium Berkshire pig for club of subscribers, writing the 13th inst., sends additional names of subscribers, and says:

"I think all who have been taking your paper here will still take it. Certainly, if they appreciated it as I do, they would never let it stop."

"I can not close without saying again that our friend, W. Shelby Wilson,

did his part well in sending the premium hog, Oxford Boy. He is hard to beat in point of size and style for a ten months old pig, and as to pedigree, there is none better. I will send you more subscribers names soon."

LIGHT BRAHMAS.—Dr. R. A. Gail breath, who lives near this city, received last week a very handsome pair of light Brahma cockerels from Mr. E. C. Cromey, a prominent breeder of Massachusetts. The doctor will use these cockerels as breeders this season.

Congress.—The extra session called by the President convened Tuesday last. The Democratic caucus Monday night renominated Speaker Randall by a vote of 75 to 57 for Joe Blackburn and a few scattering. Col. Matt Adams, of Kentucky, was renominated clerk of the House over Mr. Caldwell, of Alabama.

FEATHER FLOWERS.—Messrs. Robert Skene & Co., of this city, are large dealers in feathers of all kinds. They buy and sell goose feathers, turkey feathers and fancy feathers. In addition to this they manufacture a large number of feather dusters, and have now, under the management of Mrs. Sorrells, of New York, embarked in the manufacture of feather flowers and ornamental goods for millinery and dress trimming. Mrs. Sorrells displays a taste in this line that should please the ladies.

FALL OF A TOBACCO WAREHOUSE.—The old "Falls City Warehouse," on Main street, in this city, was torn down and a new one erected in its place during the last winter. Messrs. Ray & Co. commenced business in the house a few weeks ago, and had their office and about three hundred hogsheads of tobacco in it. On last Sunday night the walls of the house fell and the roof came down with a great noise. The building had been pronounced secure by engineers. It will be repaired in a short time.

GEOLICAL SURVEY.—We return thanks to Prof. N. S. Shaler, director for copies of the Kentucky Geological Survey, embracing Report on the Timbers of Grayson, Breckinridge, Ohio and Hancock counties; Report on the Timbers of the North Cumberland, Bell and Harlan counties; Report on the Forests of Greenup, Carter, Boyd and Lawrence counties; Report on the Lime Ores of Trigg, Lyon and Caldwell counties; Report on the Timbers of the Purchase district; Report on the Timbers of the Tradewell district, and Report on Coal Washing.

NEW CLOVER PEST.—Prof. Lintner, of New York, says "that last year one undesirable insect was prevalent over the States. This is the clover seed worm, probably a dipterous insect belonging to the same family as the wheat midge and the Hessian fly. The perfect insect has never been recognized. The larvae feed on the growing seeds in the clover heads, so that whenever they prevail in large numbers no seed attains maturity, and the crop is not worth harvesting." Mr. R. J. Swan states that in Seneca county many fields of clover saved for seed were not cut at all on account of this insect.

GENERAL ABE BUFORD, of Woodford county, having been embarrassed financially for some time, had judgment entered against him in the Woodford circuit court some time ago for \$600, and was ordered to pay that sum into court from the proceeds of the sale of his last year's crops. The crops were levied on by the sheriff, and it was out of the power of the General to comply with the order of the court, but the parties holding the judgment, in order to enforce their rights, had the General arrested for contempt. Upon the hearing of the case he was released, as he showed that it was not in his power to comply with the order.

IMMEDIATELY following the passage of the bill reducing the tax on tobacco, the manufacturers get together and adjust the prices of their goods, taking also into consideration the slight increase of price the leaf has undergone within the past few weeks. We do not allude to this to condemn, but simply as a basis to put a question or two to the tobacco raisers. What are you but manufacturers, who, by the process of plowing, hoeing, cutting and curing, resolve the worthless little sprig of a plant into the bright and much sought leaf? Then why is it that there is no meeting of your representatives to say at what price you can raise and sell this weed of questionable value, and leave a margin of profit to yourselves? Why is it that you can not even keep up farmers' clubs? Why let so powerful an organization as the Grange lag and pine when its very object is much the same as that of this manufacturers' meeting above referred to.

"I think all who have been taking your paper here will still take it. Certainly, if they appreciated it as I do, they would never let it stop."

"I can not close without saying again that our friend, W. Shelby Wilson,

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Preparations for the Extra Session—The English Mission—Death of Surgeon General Woodworth—More News for the Pensioners, Etc.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

The arrival of many members and of politicians from every section, and the presence of a formidable reinforcement of office seekers, has completely metamorphosed the appearance of things here. To night the hotels, for the first time since the adjournment of Congress, present an animated and busy appearance. The speaker contest absorbs the attention of everybody. The headquarters of rival candidates have been thronged all night. Both sides express themselves equally confident. Blackburn's friends are the most demonstrative, and claim seventy-five votes sure. It takes seventy-two to nominate in caucus. Randall's supporters are less communicative than their opponents, and merely state that success is theirs beyond all peradventure. There is no doubt that Blackburn is developing more strength than was anticipated. Three new members who were counted for Randall have declared themselves for Blackburn.

Despite these gains, betting continues in favor of Randall, and the judgment of all impartial men is almost unanimous that Randall will win. All calculations, however, can only be based on surmise and conjecture, since there are not enough members in town to warrant any one in forming a positive opinion as to the result. While Randall has a decided advantage at present, it is more than possible that Blackburn may defeat him. Indeed, Blackburn's prospects are better to-night than at any time since the contest began. It is needless to add that all the lobby influence are working strenuously against Randall, and will spare no effort to defeat him. Concerning the organization of the House, it is admitted that the Democrats will have their full strength here on Tuesday, and thus be able to elect a caucus nomine for speaker and clerk. The greenbackers have dwindled down to almost nothing, and their twenty-two men in the house have been reduced to five, but whether the latter will stick is uncertain.

Very few people have any idea of the pressure that is being brought to bear upon senators and representatives by people who want places about the capitol. It is something awful. The Southern men are especially persecuted. Senator Gordon has been ill for a few days past with inflammatory rheumatism. The constant stream of office hunters, who would not give him a moment's rest, made his condition worse; so last night he was very quietly taken over to Baltimore, and his address given to one man, sworn to secrecy, who is to send him his mail. Senator Beck was asked what the Democrats would do if the old rule of the Senate, which prohibits the removal of any Senate employee without the consent of the Vice President, should be attempted to be enforced. "Do?" said the senator. "Get rid of the rule in about three minutes."

The impression prevails in diplomatic circles that Mr. John Welch, our minister to England, will shortly retire from office. It is an open secret that Mr. Welch has recently intimated to the President a desire to resign, but has, at his latter's request, concluded to remain at his post a little while longer.

The report that Secretary Evarts intends to give up his establishment here, which he can easily do at any time, since his landlord has informed him that he will accept a surrender of the lease whenever it might suit his convenience, has given rise to the conjecture that Mr. Evarts aspires to the British mission himself. While not interposing a positive denial to what is certainly not impossible, the Secretary's friends say they do not believe he will leave the Cabinet during President Hayes' administration, because there is a tacit understanding among its members to serve the full term of four years. In the second place, it is asserted that Mr. Evarts can not afford to accept the office, as he is only in moderate circumstances, and relies upon his interest in the business of his law firm in New York for the bulk of his income. An absence of two years from the country would, it is thought, prove so highly detrimental to his business interests that his friends declare they would feel greatly astonished if he should sacrifice so much for the sake of holding a position which is subordinate to that which he now fills.

Dr. John M. Woodworth, surgeon general of the marine hospital service, died this morning at four o'clock at the Riggs house. His death was caused by a combination of pneumonia, erysipelas, and nervous prostration. Dr. Woodworth leaves a wife, but no children. His death is the second one of the prominent men that has occurred at

the Riggs house this year, Judge Casey having died there. Dr. Woodworth was forty-two years old. He was born April 15, 1837, in Chemung county, New York. His family moved to Illinois when he was a boy. He studied medicine and pharmacy, and in 1861 graduated as a doctor of medicine at the Chicago Medical College. He entered the Union army as assistant post surgeon at Camp Douglass, Illinois. He afterward joined General Sherman's, having been appointed assistant surgeon in the volunteer corps. In 1863 he was promoted to surgeon. He was appointed supervising surgeon general of the marine hospital service in 1871, and has since held that position. His works in connection with the investigation and prevention of the spread of yellow fever and cholera are familiar to all.

He was the author of a number of valuable medical works. He was the only man that ever attempted to procure public health legislation, and his unceasing efforts in that direction doubtless hastened his death. His loss will be felt over the entire country. When the office of surgeon general of the marine hospital service was created in 1871, he was appointed to the position. He made the service what it now is.

The number of applications under the pension arrears act at noon to-day amount to about 36,000, and more will come in. This number is not a true indication of the amount that the government will be called on to pay, for many claims will be disallowed. Commissioner Bentley, in his official estimate, put the number of pensioners who would be legally benefited by the act at between 45,000 and 46,000, representing about \$25,000,000. He still holds to those figures, which were based on official estimates, and does not expect that either the number or amount will go higher. All of the large number of applications which have been received, and which will be received hereafter, will not be allowed. One cause of mistake of a large number of applicants is a misunderstanding of the true status of the case. A large number of persons who were granted pensions from the date of their disability have since been granted increased pensions, and a certificate given to that effect. These certificates date from the increase, not from the original pension. The pensioner looking at his certificate and seeing that it is dated after his disability, jumps at the conclusion that he is entitled to a back pension under the new bill, and consequently applies for it. There are a large number of such cases.

WASHINGTON, March 15.

MCGILL & TRUMAN.

Increase of Business Causes an Increase of Store Room.

FIFID SEEDS AND FARMING IMPLEMENTS.

In these times, when so many houses have been forced to close doors for want of patronage, it is indeed encouraging to find one here and there whose increasing trade makes a demand for more room in which to keep and exhibit the large stock that must be in hand. Some times such a state of affairs may be brought about by pure good luck—such as having control of a certain line of goods that have suddenly come into reputation. Again, it may be the result of a public confidence, gained by fair and just dealing, coupled with a sound business judgment that prompts the dealer to handle only such goods as will give satisfaction to his customers.

Such has been the course pursued by the house, the name of which heads this sketch.

Messrs. McGill & Truman commenced business several years ago at No. 90 Main street, near Third, in this city, as dealers in field and garden seeds, plants and farming implements of all kinds. They now find it necessary to greatly enlarge their store room, and have taken in two business houses, which open on Third street and connect with the rear portion of their present house. This will give them the space of three houses, each three stories, in one. They propose to furnish their customers, as formerly, with fresh and reliable seeds, both for the field and garden, and first class agricultural tools and implements.

THE BUCKEYE REAPER AND MOWER will still be sold by them. The Buckeye is well known in every locality where reapers and mowers are used, and but little need be said now further than to mention that important improvements have been made since last season. The table rake machine acts like a charm in the field, and may be called the farmer's best friend. The dropper and mower will be sure to give perfect satisfaction.

SOUTH BEND CHILLED PLOWS.

So great has become the demand for chilled plows that, in order to supply their trade with a good implement of this kind, they secured the control of

the sale of the South Bend chilled plow. This plow has some very important improvements, and, although only introduced last fall, the gentlemen claim already a brisk trade, amounting to nearly six hundred since January last.

They also sell Brinly, Avery, Richmond and Excelsior steel and cast plows, shovels, walking cultivators, churrs, hay rakes, corn planters, wagons, and in fact every thing usually kept in a seed and implement store. They are agents for the Sweepstakes thresher and Buckeye grain drill.

Address as above for descriptive circular and price list of implements, etc.

THE PERILS OF AGRICULTURE IN TYROL.

The persistence with which humanity attaches itself to fertile land without regard to danger is illustrated elsewhere than here. The peasants on the slopes of Vesuvius push their cultivation and plant their homes in the very track of a possible lava stream, and, all the world over, facility for obtaining a livelihood blinds the cultivator to all risks. Groham says: "In the Wild Schonau, North Tyrol, not a few of the houses are built on such steep slopes that a heavy chain has to be laid round the houses and fastened to some firm object—a large tree or boulder of rock higher up. In one village off the Puster Thal, and in two others off the Oberinn Thal, many of the villagers come to church with crampoons on their feet, the terrible steep slopes on which their huts are built, somewhat like a swallow's nest on a wall, requiring this precautionary measure. In Moos—a village not very far from the Brenner, having a population of eight hundred inhabitants—more than three hundred men and women have been killed since 1758 by falls from the incredibly steep slopes upon which the pastures of this village are situated. So steep are they, in fact, that only goats, and even they not everywhere, can be trusted to graze on them, and the hay for larger cattle has to be cut and gathered by the hand of man."

I have myself seen, in walking among the hills, little stores of grass piled against the upper side of protecting trees, where it had been brought in arms when cut by the spike-shod mower. The haymakers gather their little crops here and there on the steep grass patches, almost at the limit of vegetation, pack it in nets or in sheets, and bring it on their shoulders down the steep and dangerous paths. My earlier idea of an "alp" was that of a level plateau at the top of the lower mountains. Alps which are even nearly level are very rare, especially among the higher elevations. Generally they are so steep, so broken, and so inaccessible that one wonders how cattle are got to them, and how they can be trusted to graze over them. These alps are bounded by no fences, and it must be an anxious task for those who have the herds in charge to get them safely together at milking time. Each animal wears its bell—not the hollow sounding, dull cow bell with which we are so familiar, but musical in tone, and heard for a much greater distance. The alpine hut and the Sennerin, or dairymaid, who spends the whole summer in nearly solitary attention to her arduous duties, are not altogether what one's imagination might depict. She is not the dairymaid of poetry, nor is her temporary home filled with the more ethereal pastoral associations. Yet these people, too, have a romantic and imaginative side to their lives, and are happy, and wholesome, and content.

The agriculture of North Tyrol, outside of the valley of the Inn, is mostly confined to very small operations. A few cattle, a few sheep, a little poultry, a few small fields, and a mountain pasture constitute the stock in trade on which the industrious and frugal pair bring up their family in comfort and decency, accumulate portions for their daughters, and lay aside a provision for their own old age. Labor saving hardly exists. Everything is accomplished by unmitigated and unremitting toil. In youth and in early life the people are stalwart, active, and hearty; but old age comes very early, and at forty the vigor of manhood and womanhood is passed—the activity and vigor, but not the endurance; up to really old age even slight little women carry enormous loads in the baskets at their backs up and down steep rough hillsides and mountain paths, where an unaccustomed tourist must puff and toil to move his own unencumbered person.—George E. Waring, Jr., in Harper's Magazine for April.

PEABODY branching corn can be had at 25¢ a package, post paid. Address A. Balding, care of this office.

THE "Little Giant" corn planter, best and cheapest hand planter, for sale by C. Mercke & Co., Louisville, at \$1.50 each.

TOBACCO INFORMATION.

Review of the Louisville Market.

From the Tobacco News.

Louisville, March 15.—For the week ending to-day:

Receipts this week amounted to 775 hds., against 430 last week, and 1,288 this week last year.

Sales during the week were 1,296 hds., against 950 last week, and 1,479 hds. this week last year.

Sales of new crop this week were 665 hds., against 292 last week, and 1,185 this week last year.

Sales of new this year to date 3,495 hds., against 12,173 same time last year.

The following figures show the sales for the week, month and year so far, from January 1, with original and review inspections of old and new:

	Week.	Month.	Year.
Original 1878 crop	647	3,495	
Original former crop	460	3,209	
Review 1878 crop	18	179	
Review former crop	171	1,627	
Total	1,296	2,343	8,510
Year 1878...	1,479	3,525	14,577
Year 1877...	955	2,255	9,217
Year 1876...	1,003	2,591	11,164

The change to unreasonable, harsh weather has been unfavorable to business, as it so often is at this season of the year, notwithstanding which, however, the market has been brisk throughout the week, and strong at an advance, as compared with last week, as follows:

New Crop—Non-descript lugs and common leaf are 25¢ higher; good leaf 25¢ to 50¢ higher.

Heavy bodied common lugs have advanced 25¢, and good lugs 50¢ to \$1, and leaf, all grades, are 50¢ higher.

New factory heavy lugs have been selling at \$2.25(\$2.50), common steaming lugs \$2.95(\$3.45), common to medium black wrappers \$3.50(\$3.80), color Cutting smokers and trimmers \$6.50(\$6.00), medium red leaf \$10.00(\$12.00), with the best crops offered this week at \$15.25. At present, fine crops are very scarce.

Henderson county lugs sold at \$2.75(\$3.00), leaf \$6.20(\$6.90). Daviess county trash \$1.50(\$1.95), lugs \$2.65(\$3.10), leaf \$4.00(\$4.50), with no desirable fillers types offering—rumor having placed all the best crops in the hands of the dealers and redymer, so that they are not looking for this market for some time.

Factory trash of all kinds is more active, and selling at an advance of 25¢.

New Cutting Tobaccos are still in the ascendant, and where they are to stop nobody knows.

Manufacturers who use this class of stock have an undoubtedly good argument at present for raising the price of the manufactured article after May 1, when orders for it begin to be shipped under the new tax.

As it is well known that manufacturers generally have been running along on light stocks of 'em for some time past, and to buy at present prices, they can not manufacture to a profit with prices of chewing Tobacco as they are now.

With a demand largely ahead of the supply and common leaf have advanced 50¢, and good leaf from 50¢ to \$1. Fine leaf \$1, and selections fully that, with none equal in quality to what we had last week.

Offerings have been similar in character to those of last week, with a poorer assortment of desirable old sweet Tobaccos, which for plug purposes are scarce and very firm, the leaf not being far distant when this market will be cleaned out of every thing old, with any pretensions to color and sweetness. Even very common old lugs have assumed a firmer set, with very color and sound.

All old, desirable plug fillers are strong at outside figures.

The sales to-day were 75 hds. new and 20 hds. old, in all 95 hds., market closing strong for everything.

NEW CROP.

	CUTTING.	GOOD LEAF.	LEAF.
Common lugs	\$3.00(\$3.50)	\$1.00(\$1.25)	\$2.00(\$2.50)
Good lugs	\$2.65(\$3.10)	\$0.90(\$1.10)	\$1.75(\$2.25)
Common leaf	\$1.75(\$2.00)	\$0.60(\$0.75)	\$1.00(\$1.25)
Good leaf	\$1.50(\$1.75)	\$0.50(\$0.60)	\$0.80(\$1.00)
Common leaf	\$1.75(\$2.00)	\$0.60(\$0.75)	\$1.00(\$1.25)
Good leaf	\$1.50(\$1.75)	\$0.50(\$0.60)	\$0.80(\$1.00)

OLD CROP.

MODERATELY HEAVY BODIED.			
Trash	\$1.50(\$1.75)	Leaf med.	\$0.90(\$1.00)
Lugs	\$2.00(\$2.50)	Leaf good	\$1.00(\$1.25)
Lugs good	\$3.00(\$3.50)	Leaf fine	\$0.60(\$0.75)
Lugs	\$3.00(\$3.50)	Leaf sel. ns.	\$0.50(\$0.60)
Dark Heavy	Ky River Cutting		
Lugs com.	\$2.75(\$3.00)	Common lugs	\$1.50(\$1.75)
Lugs good	\$3.00(\$3.50)	Good lugs	\$1.00(\$1.25)
Leaf com.	\$5.00(\$6.00)	Common leaf	\$1.00(\$1.25)
Leaf med.	nominally	Good leaf	\$1.00(\$1.25)
Leaf good	nominally	Fine leaf	\$1.00(\$1.25)
Leaf fine	nominally	Selections	nominally

MANUFACTURING, ETC.

MANUFACTURING, ETC.			
Trash	\$1.50(\$1.75)	Leaf med.	\$0.90(\$1.00)
Lugs	\$2.00(\$2.50)	Leaf good	\$1.00(\$1.25)
Lugs good	\$3.00(\$3.50)	Leaf fine	\$0.60(\$0.75)
Leaf com.	\$5.00(\$6.00)	Common leaf	\$1.00(\$1.25)
Leaf med.	nominally	Good leaf	\$1.00(\$1.25)
Leaf good	nominally	Fine leaf	\$1.00(\$1.25)
Leaf fine	nominally	Selections	nominally

GREEN RIVER.

Common lugs \$1.75(\$2.00) Trash \$1.00(\$1.25)

Good lugs \$2.00(\$2.50) Common lugs \$1.25(\$1.50)

Common leaf \$1.75(\$2.00) Good leaf \$1.00(\$1.25)

Good leaf \$2.00(\$2.50) Common leaf \$1.25(\$1.50)

Good leaf \$2.00(\$2.50) Common leaf \$1.2

MARKET REPORTS.

OFFICE FARMERS' HOME JOURNAL,
LOUISVILLE, KY., March 20, 1879.

LOUISVILLE MARKETS.

BUTTER—Common to choice, from 10@18c; Western creamery, 27@28c; Reserve, 18c.

COTTON—Middling, 9½c; low middling, 8½c; good ordinary, 8½c.

COFFEE—Rio 10½@11½c for common, 14@15c for good, 15½@16½c for prime, 16½@17c for choice, and 19@20c for fancy; old Government Java 20@26c.

Eggs—13c per dozen on arrival.

FEATHERS—Prime geese, 36@38c; mixed lots, 25@30c; turkey tail feathers, 20c per lb. boxed.

FLOWER—Choice fancy, \$5.25@5.50; plain fancy \$5@5.25; A No. 1, \$4.50@4.75; extra family, \$3.50@3.75; extra, \$3@3.25.

FIELD SEEDS—Clover, \$4@4.15 per bush; sapling, \$4.75 per bush.

TIMOTHY—\$1.60 per bush.

RED TOP—50c per bush.

ORCHARD GRASS—\$1.10 per bush.

BLUE GRASS—60@75c per bush.

MILLET—Common, \$1.25; German, \$1.50; Hungarian, \$1.25.

FRUITS—Dried apples, 2@3c; dried paches, halves at 10@11c for packed and 3½c for unpared; Green apples, \$2.2@2.50.

GRAIN—Wheat, Red 9c; amber and white 9½@9½c for good to prime in bulk on arrival. Corn, 35@36c for ear; 35½@36c for shelled mixed and white on track. Oats, No. 2 mixed 28@30c per bushel, as to grade, in bulk, on track or levee. Barley, 9c. Rye, 53@54c.

FLAX—Common to medium, \$7@8; good to choice, \$9@10.

HIDES AND SKINS—Prime flint, 13c; dry flint, damaged, 10½@11c; prime dry salted, 10½@11c; dry salted, damaged, 9c; prime green-salted, 6½c; green-salted, damaged, 5½c; green, 5½c; sheepskins, 45@75c.

MOLASSES AND SYRUPS—New Orleans molasses at 30@40c in bbls, syrups at 40@55c; sorghum, 25@30c per gal.

OILS—Linseed oil, 65@70c; coal oil, 110@115c; 130@135c test 13½c.

ONIONS SETS—Top, 75c@\$1.15 per bush; bottom, \$2.50@2.75 per bush.

POULTRY—Hens \$3.00 per dozen; chickens \$2.25@2.50. Turkeys, dressed, 12c per lb.

POTATOES—Irish potatoes, russets, \$1.75@1.90 per barrel, from store; early rose, \$2.2@2.50 per bbl; peachblow, \$2.15. Sweet potatoes, \$2.50@2.75 per bbl.

RICE—Carolina 6½@7c; Louisiana 6½@7c.

SUGARS—Refined, granulated, at 9½@9½c; crushed and powdered at 10½c; cut loaf, 10½@11½c; A coffee, 9½@9½c; B coffee sugar, 9½c; extra C, 8½c; C yellow, 8½c; standard brands; New Orleans, 5½@6½c for common to prime.

SALT—\$1.63 for 7 bushel bbls; 280 lb bbls \$1.30.

STARCK—2½@3c per lb.

TALLOW—3½c.

LOUISVILLE LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CATTLE—Extra shippers, \$4@4.75; extra butcher, \$4.25@4.50; fair to good, \$3.50@3.75; common, \$3@3.25; rough, \$1.50@2.

Hogs—\$3.85@4.00, best grade; common to fair, \$3.60@3.75 per 100 lbs gross; light, \$3.25@3.50.

Sheep and Lambs—Extra sheep, \$4.25@5; stock sheep, \$3.50.

CINCINNATI LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

CATTLE—Common, 1½@2½c; fair to medium, 2½@3½c; good to choice butcher grades, 3½@4½c; fair to good shippers, 4½@5c; fair to good Texas and Cherokees, 2½@3½c; fair to good heavy oxen, 3½@4½c; fair to good light feeders, 2½@3½c.

Hogs—Common, \$2.75@3.50; fair to good light, \$3.60@3.90; fair to good packing grades, \$3.90@4.15; selected butchers', \$4.15@4.35.

Sheep—Common to fair, 2½@3c, and good to choice, \$3.50@4.50.

Spring Lambs—2½@3c.

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET.

New York, March 17.

CATTLE—Receipts 3,500 head; market better. Fancy, 10½@11c; extra lots, 8½@10½c; fair, 7½@8½c.

Sheep—Receipts 8,000 head; common to choice, 4½@5½c.

A CRISIS.

Suppose that upon the announcement of each new invention, all using similar inventions should order at once, who can fancy the bedlam that would ensue? How novel to use a new patent churn daily, and wash three or four times a week in order to keep pace with the new washing and wringing machines that would pour in from every quarter!

Think of the farm covered with patent plows, rakes, mowers, etc. Think, too, of the poor invalid who would only have time to draw the cork and take one dose of the latest medicine, when the druggist would rush in with a still later, though better, more certain, and more wonderful catholicon.

Fortunately, the people are conservative, and reluctantly discard the trusted, tried and true for the glamor of new. Nowhere is this principle better demonstrated than in the steady and gradually increasing sale of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, which for over a quarter of a century has held the field against all others, and has from one generation to another given entire satisfaction. Its cures are numbered by thousands.

THE Mexicans prepare a cooling drink from the prickly pear. The Indians of Florida used to live upon its fruit for three months in the year. Californians think the plant invaluable as a fence; they plant three rows of it close together, and defy any animal to break through.

BAKERS are bred to habits of early rising. But is that any reason why they should pan out so crusty?

GREAT HORSE SALE

Kidd's First Great Semi-Annual Combination Sale of Kentucky Horses,

To be held at Fair Grounds, Lexington, Ky., on Tuesday and Wednesday, April 15 and 16, 1879.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock sharp, at which time one hundred head will be sold, embracing one of the most choice collections ever offered in the State, consisting of 100 aged stallions, trotters and thoroughbreds; many other animals, the get of such distinguished sires as Almont, Mambrino Patchen, Harold, George Wilkes, Almond, Chief, and other noted ones.

Those in want of stallions, trotters, roadsters, buggy horses, saddle horses, brood mares of the finest quality and best breeding that Kentucky can afford, will do well to attend this sale. Stock will be on grounds for examination day before sale.

Wolf & Frost's band will furnish music.

For catalogues address PHIL C. KIDD, marltd.

Lexington, Ky.

CLARK'S SALE

OF

Fine Blue-Grass Lands!

—IN—

BOYLE AND MERCER COUNTIES.

In Pursuance of AUTHORITY in a Deed of Trust from John B. and Harry C. Tilford to me, I offer for sale a valuable tract of land, lying in Boyle and Mercer counties Ky., containing

ABOUT 600 ACRES!

Said lands are conveniently susceptible of division, having upon them

TWO DWELLING HOUSES

and the usual improvements to each. They lie near the turnpike road leading from Danville to Harrodsburg, also near to a Depot on the Southern Railroad, and about one mile from both Danville and Harrodsburg. They are well and comfortably improved, the fencing in a good state of repair, and the lands in a very high state of cultivation, are in a good neighborhood convenient to church and other facilities, and will be highly appreciated by the examinee.

Also 100 acres of land in cultivation, 80 acres of which are in wheat, and the balance, consisting of open fields and timbered lands, is well set in blue-grass. The farm is well watered and well adapted to stock-raising. In fine, it is one of the best farms in the blue-grass region of Kentucky.

The lands will be shown to parties desiring to purchase by the undersigned, or by the Messrs. Tilford, on the premises. Reference is made to A. B. Pontor, Harrodsburg, Ky.; J. G. Cecil, P. T. Gentry, Danville, Ky.

A. W. EASTLAND, Trustee.

Strawberry and Raspberry PLANTS!

The following varieties having proven of value in this climate, are offered:

Strawberries.

Per Dozen. Per 100. Per 1,000.

Black Defiance \$0 50 \$1 50 \$10 00

Charles Downing 50 75 3 00

Captain Jack 50 1 50 10 00

General Triumph 50 1 50 10 00

Grecian Seedling 60 1 50 10 00

Duchesse 60 1 50 10 00

Great American 50 1 50 10 00

Kentucky 50 1 00 5 00

Monarch 50 1 00 5 00

Prouty 50 1 50 10 00

Byrdan 50 1 00 5 00

Sharpless 2 50 10 00

Wilson 50 75 3 00

Red Raspberries.

Per Dozen. Per 100. Per 1,000.

Bristol \$0 75 \$2 50 \$15 00

Brandywine 75 1 50 15 00

Turner 75 1 50 15 00

Black Raspberries.

Per Dozen. Per 100. Per 1,000.

Doucette \$0 50 \$1 50 \$10 00

Duncan 75 1 50 10 00

Miami 75 1 50 10 00

Mammoth Cluster 75 1 50 10 00

Grege 1 00 3 00 20 00

Plants sent by mail at the dozen prices. Parties desiring large quantities will be given special rates. Send for circular.

J. DECKER, Fern Creek, Ky.

SPRINGDALE HERD OF POLAND CHINA HOGS.

My stock in 1878 took

line first premiums, three sweepstakes, and one

herd premium at three fairs, over hogs of all

breeds in three bluegrass counties, viz., at

Cynthiana, Lexington, and Paris fairs.

Stock of all ages for sale. Prices to suit the times.

Satisfaction guaranteed. Young Buckeye and

the premium hog Nero (first prize and sweep-

stakes hog at Hamilton County Fair) imported

to this fair. Address WILL A. GAINES, Jun 14, 1879, Centreville, Bourbon Co., Ky.

W. M. BAKER, breeder and shipper of

POLAND CHINA HOGS.

I make a specialty of the following breeds of fowls:

Light and Dark Brahmans, Partridge and Buff Co-

chins. Young stock for sale. My hogs are

large and fine, fatten readily at any age, and

for purity of blood are unsurpassed. Several

of my herd are of the famous Black Bess

strains. My stock may be inspected any day, except Sunday. Residence five miles north of

Madison, on J. M. & I. R. R., at Baker's

Station. Address me at North Madison, Indiana.

May 1, 1879.

GEO. W. CAMPBELL, Delaware, Ohio.

PEARL MILLET

(THE NEW FODDER PLANT.)

Yields 100 tons green—10 tons dry per acre.

600 p. r. plnt (by mail, post paid).

\$1.00 per quart.

By express, but may charge 25¢ per quart.

Remainder of cost of experiment wth 100,000 sq. ft. of grass.

Instructions for culture, free on application.

PETER HENDERSON & CO., 35 CORTLAND ST., NEW YORK.

GEORGE HUSMANN, P. G. TURNER.

CRESCENT STRAWBERRY